

Contaminants Subteam meeting notes  
Monday December 1, 2014, 11:00-13:00  
CDFW "Brick" Building

Participants:

- Stephanie Fong (SWFCA)
- Carol Atkins (DFW)
- Stacy Sherman (DFW)
- Dave Contreras (DFW)
- Rosemary Hartman (DFW)
- Richard Connon (UC Davis)
- Krista Hoffman (DWR)
- Leanna Zweig (USFWS)
- Kevin Acetuna (USFWS)
- Shawn Acuna (MWD)
- Dave Zezulak (DFW)
- Stacy provided contaminant hypotheses in a table format based on If/Then statements provided by Stephanie
- For seasonality
  - Outline different sampling events – regular sampling, extreme events
- Sampling contaminants should focus on its effects on the food web

Frequency

- Legacy contaminants –
  - Should be sampled twice a year
  - Sampling frequency should be adjusted to meet the needs of how it effects organisms
- Consult with Chris Foe on when to sample sediments (ebb, flood, etc) so data can be comparable
  - We should try to focus on contaminants' effects on the biota since regulatory/compliance monitoring should take care of sampling contaminant concentrations
  - Sediment sampling should occur on a regular basis during the first year of restoration:
    - Possible assessment categories: Near term/short term, low risk/high risk (presence/absence of 6-10 sensitive species), & seasonality
    - Should determine the site contaminant risk (ie low risk/high risk)
    - The sampling frequency will decrease over time
    - Sampling should occur during restoration/site disturbance
    - Look for changes in community structure (use invertebrates for bioassessment)
      - For contaminants in the sediments use oligochaete *Lumbriculus variegatus*
      - Chironomids are more sediment surface oriented and could be used to assess pesticide effects

- The same organism should be collected in the field and tested in the lab
  - The three water quality parameters that may affect sensitive species are temperature, DO, and turbidity
- If no measurement occurs before restoration there is no measure of success
- Another sampling strategy may be:
  - Sample broadly for contaminants on the site
  - Determine which contaminant(s) are at high levels
  - Consider adverse outcome pathways for the contaminants
- How often should we monitor dry sites prior to restoration?
  - 5 years is a commonly used time frame
- How many sites within a site?
  - Water flow should be considered when selecting a site
  - Shallow vs deep water
  - Vegetated vs non-vegetated

#### Next Steps

- ☐ Add any information to Stephanie's document (via track changes) by Monday, December 8.